(LATE TEST.) THE (No. 2455.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1803.

New-York, August 22.

By the fast sailing ship Atlantic, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 5th of July inclusive, and have made several extracts from them, as well as from Rotterdam papers, by the ship Manhattan, captain O'Brien. The papers are barren of news. The last London paper is filled with accounts of the reception of Buonaparte at Amiens, Chartres, &c.

LONDON, July 2.

OUR readers will see by our Dover letter, that an exploit of firing has been heard there supposed to have been in consequence of an attack made upon veſſels of ſome deſcription or other on the French coaſt, at or near Calais. It may, however, turn out to have been only a ſalute to the firſt conſul on his arrival in that port.

We have likewiſe received Brueſſels journals of the 27th. They announce the intention of the chief conſul to viſit Flushing alſo before his return to Paris.

The French army in Italy is marching to take poſſeſſion of Capua and other Neapolitan ports.

July 3.

The preſent military force in Great-Britain conſiſts of three battalions of the line, and eighteen regiments of cavalry, independent of the troops in Ireland. The militia of the empire amounts to ninety-three thouſand men; and a few weeks will add fifty thouſand more to our ranks—theſe, with our volunteers and other ſupplementary force, will conſtitute an army of nearly three hundred thouſand men.

The firſt conſul is upon his long projected journey, but he had not arrived at Calais at ten o'clock on Tuesday night. On Saturday at ſeven A. M. he reached Compeigne, and alighted at the palace court, where he was received by the prefect of Oiſe, and all the conſtituted authorities; on the following day he viſited the different manufactories. At Montdidier he ſtopped to change horſes, and likewiſe received the addreſſes and teſtaſtations of the inhabitants. He paſſed through Amiens at ſeven o'clock on Saturday, where he found 30,000 of the inhabitants aſſembled to offer him their congratulations. All the ſtreets through which he was to paſs, were decorated with the produce of the manufactories of the town. On Sunday he mounted his horſe at ſix in the morning and ſurveyed the ramparts of the place; at nine he embarked on the Somme, and returned to breakfaſt.

The ſalutations lavished upon the conſular party at the different towns through which they paſſed, is greatly ſtriking. The prefect of the Somme, concluded his addreſs in the following words:—"Father of the country, continue through our abundant fields, through our embelliſhed cities, amidſt univerſal joy, thy tranquil and triumphant march; but let England tremble! Let the Engliſh, abandoned to the feebleneſs and arrogance of its miniſters, to the folly and audacity of its orators, contemplate with affright the lions of France, advancing to puniſh perjury, to imbolt on the pirates of the ſea the yoke of peace, and to proclaim on the ruins of Albion the commercial independence of France!!"—That of the biſhop of Amiens was equally ſublime; but the climax made by the prefect is certainly the moſt ſtriking piece of puff ever offered to the ſhrine of proſtitution. Addreſſing himſelf to Madame Buonaparte, he ſays, "Exalted by your auguſt huſband to the higheſt rank, you have placed happineſs by the ſide of glory. Glory! Happineſs! rare aſſociation, reſerved for the wife of France, at the wiſeſt of men, and formed by you, Madame, by you who have become a model to all women. Every accident of your ſex which embelliſhes the life of man, perſonal graces, mental charms, delicacy and ſympathiſing tenderneſs; theſe, and all other gifts, you have received from nature; you have cultivated them with care, and each day you ſeemed deſirous to add to their luſtre!!!"

Private letters from Holland ſtate, that the number of ſmall craft collected in the different ports for the invaſion, amounts to nine hundred.

The following article having appeared in the Hamburg Correſpondent, is conſidered as a proof that the French will not occupy that town.

"A declaration has been made to all the foreign ambaſſadors now at Paris, ſignifying, that although the French government has found it neceſſary to occupy the electorate of Hanover, the French troops have, however, ſtrict orders not to paſs beyond the limits of that electorate, and to remain only on one ſide of the Elbe."

The celebrated Pichegru is in London, and about to be employed by our government.

Advice was received on Friday, of the failure of a great banking houſe in the north, the effects of which will be ſeverely felt in all the manufacturing towns.

The Longitude.

Mr. E. Hewlings is ſaid to have effected the great and important diſcovery of the longitude at ſea. His plan he executes without the aid of trigonometry, of geometry, of logarithims, or of time pieces. It is performed by an inſtrument and tables, by inſpection only, which direct the courſe to ſteer, and what diſtance the ſeaman is from his intended port, when driven out of his courſe by ſtorms, when carried by a current, when he has loſt his reckoning, or by any other accident.

Count Cobentzel has been ordered to preſent a note to the French government, relative to the invaſion of Hanover. The Engliſh ambaſſador ſtill remains at Vienna, and is treated with great kindneſs; he was to quit that capital on leave; but his journey is for the preſent ſuſpended.

Conſiderable military preparations are making in Denmark, the frontiers of which are to be covered with troops. Telegraphs are now erecting along the coaſt. Accounts from Copenhagen mention that a general increaſe is about to be made of the army.

The report that the French inſiſt on occupying all the Neapolitan ports, is fully confirmed by letters received at Vienna, from Naples. In conſequence of this meaſure, a great activity prevails in the correſpondence between the Neapolitan government and the Imperial court, which, on its part, ſends frequent couriers to Peterſburg.

The Pruſſian miniſter at Hamburg has given poſitive aſſurances on the part of the French government, that the neutrality of the Hanſe-towns ſhall be reſpected. The Hamburgers therefore expect the French troops to remove from Ritzebuttel.

The Porte has ſent a large fleet to the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, to proteſt its neutrality.

The order for ſuſpending the aſſembling an army at Deventer, has been countermanded; and troops are marching thither with all expedition.

According to letters from Florence, all the Engliſh merchants in that country have been obliged to give their parole of honour not to quit it.

Accounts from Verona, of the 7th inſt. ſay, the French army of Italy has entered the Roman ſtate. The left wing, commanded by general St. Cyr, arrived at Ancona on the 4th inſtant. It will proceed towards Abruzzo, and occupy the Neapolitan ports on the Adriatic; another diviſion will advance along the weſtern ſhores to occupy the Neapolitan ports on the Mediterranean.

Letters from Bayonne, of the 12th, announce the arrival of ſeveral Spaniſh ſhips at Cadiz, Corunna, an St. Andero, with 12,000,000 dollars on board.

A contribution of eight millions has been impoſed on the electorate of Hanover. Of this ſum there has already been paid 80,000 crowns.

July 4.

The chief conſul was ſaluted with a little thunder while at Boulogne; as one of our men of war lay to off that place, and fired ſeveral ſhots into it.

On Thurſday afternoon it was underſtood by our cruiſers, that Buonaparte had reached Calais; and a frigate, ſuppoſed to be the Immortalite, with Sir Sidney Smith on board, ran cloſe in, taking ſoundings all the way, and at length got near enough to throw ſeveral ſhot into the town.

Buonaparte was expected to leave Calais on Saturday at noon for Gravelines, and to proceed from thence to Dunkirk. The chief conſul is chiefly attended by his Mameluks.

A lady of diſtinction is arrived from Paris, who ſaw a very extraordinary proceſſion in the ſtreets of that city, and in moſt of the towns and villages through which ſhe paſſed in her journey. It is the cuſtom in the north of France to join the army of England; and after a number of the uſual ſalutations around this country, it concludes with a grand ſcramble of mutual pillage to the invaders; and that the booty may be more rich, it affords them that no quarter is to be given to their hoſt. Engliſh who have ſo many ſedulous government; their lives are to be put to the ſword, and their property diſtributed among the ſoldiers of the victorious army!!!

July 5.

A report yeſterday prevailed in the city of the iſland of Elba, in the Mediterranean, having been captured by a Britiſh force from Malta. It could not, however, be traced to any authentic ſource. It probably originated from the circumſtance of the blockade of the iſland alluded to, as well as the port of Leghorn, having been commenced on our part. The fact is announced in the laſt Paris journal; and we are happy to find that a ſyſtem ſo vigorous, and from which the moſt important advantages may be expected to reſult, has been ſo extenſively adopted by his majeſty's government.

Laſt Monday, letters from Hamburg and Bremen, dated the 19th ult. were received in Hull, by ſeveral reſpectable houſes, ſtating the arrival there of the Joſeph, Beaty, Louiſa and Jonge Margaretta, from that port, without any other interruption by the French than till they had paid the duty at Stade, which formerly was received by the elector of Hanover. Theſe letters further ſtated, that the inhabitants of theſe ports were aſſured that their neutrality would be ſtrictly obſerved; and that Engliſh goods in neutral veſſels would be allowed to enter as uſual. In conſequence of this aſſurance, neutral veſſels began loading there on Wedneſday, for Hamburg and Bremen, and the demand for colonial produce conſequently greatly increaſed. Other letters which have ſince been received, dated the 21ſt ult. corroborate the ſtatement above given.

We received this morning the *Moniteurs* to the 2d inſtant. They contain a very long and pompous account of the feſte and illuminations which took place at Amiens, in honour of the chief conſul. The inſcriptions upon the triumphal arches, the deſigns on the various tranſparencies, were all expreſſive of the moſt ſlaviſh adulation to the firſt conſul, and of the moſt rancorous hoſtility againſt England. Upon the door of the hotel of the preſecture was a tranſparency, repreſenting the veſſel of the republic in full ſail: a ſtar appeared in a point of the horizon; it was the ſtar of Buonaparte, with this inſcription—*"It enlightens and directs France."* Upon the houſe of citizen Grenier was a Latin inſcription, ſtating that the whole world had proclaimed Buonaparte to be a great hero, but that to France he was Tutelar Deity. Upon another houſe was the following inſcription—*France loves him, England fears him, and the univerſe admires him.* Another tranſparency contained the following quotation from Horace:

——Præſens divus habeitur
Auguſtus, adjectis Britannis
Imperio.

Another houſe diſplayed the following inſcription: *The god of war has become the god of arts: it is the wiſh of his liberal and magnanimous ſoul.* Upon the tri-coloured flag of a veſſel on the river was inſcribed, *A good wind and thirty-ſix hours*, &c. &c.

The Moniteur complains very bitterly of the capture of the French fiſhing veſſels, which is termed an act of piracy worthy of the Barbarians of the north. It ſtates that ten of thoſe veſſels belonging to Boulogne, and four belonging to Calais, each worth from 5 to 600 livres, and having on board 128 men, have been already taken. But the Moniteur very prudently omits to ſtate, that theſe poor innocent fiſhermen, while ſuffered by the liberality of England to purſue their occupation in ſafety, occaſionally amuſed themſelves by capturing any defenceleſs Engliſh ſhip that fell in their way.

The departments of France ſeem to vie with each other in voting money for the conſtruction of ſhips of war; and innumerable addreſſes are pouring in from all quarters to the firſt conſul.

Letters from Milan ſtate, that a diviſion of the French army has entered the Neapolitan territory.

YARMOUTH, July 4.

This morning Mr. Liſton and family, with lord Boringdon and ſervant, and Mr. Dreſſens, king's meſſenger, and two Neapolitan meſſengers, embarked on board the Aſtræa frigate, and ſailed for Copenhagen.

PLYMOUTH, July 5.

In the beginning of June, Captain [illegible] of the [illegible] ſtationed off the coaſt of Spain, received information that a ſmall veſſel, which had been obſerved for ſome days paſt, was frequently ſeen to ſtand in cloſe to the ſhore of [illegible] and after making ſome ſignals, ſtood off again. Suſpecting all was not right, he ſent the boats of the ſquadron under the command of Lieut. [illegible] of the Le Loire, who diſcovered ſeveral ſmall caſks, which, on being opened, proved to be filled with [illegible] this part was then [illegible]

that part of the coaſt of France; cruiſing in ſhore, capt. M. ſaw a fine brig at anchor under a battery, and finding La Loire draw too much water to go near her with effect for her deſtruction, had all hands turned up, and aſked who would volunteer to cut her out. Immediately 70 ſeamen and royal marines puſhed aft to offer their ſervices. A launch and a cutter were immediately manned and armed, under the command of lieutenants Temple and Bowen. The boats puſhed in briſkly, and were fired at by ſome heavy guns from the French brig; the ſhot paſſed over them, on which the boats crew gave three cheers; on hearing her another round was fired, which alſo paſſed over their heads a ſecond time: the jolly tars and royal marines gave again three cheers, were ſoon alongſide, and after a terrible conflict on both ſides, lieutenants Temple and Bowen, with the boats crews, boarded the gun brig, fought and puſhed their way aft, and having killed three men and wounded ten, our gallant lads ſtruck her colours; on the part of La Loire's boats four Britiſh ſeamen and royal marines were wounded; they are now in the royal navy hoſpital for cure, and will receive every attention incident to that eſtabliſhment. The 1ſt and 2d captains of the brig were killed, and many officers wounded. La Loire, arrived yeſterday with her prize, which is a very formidable veſſel of her claſs, being a gun brig of four long 18 pounders, and ſix 36 pounders, is manned with 80 men; is called the La Venteaux. She went up the harbour immediately.

CUXHAVEN, June 16.

Our town has been taken poſſeſſion of by the French troops. A few days before the arrival of the French, the Engliſh preſſed a great proportion of the ſailors. They carried on the preſs with the greateſt vigour and authority. Among the reſt, a great number of American ſailors were preſſed. In this neighbourhood, as at Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover, there prevails the greateſt indignation againſt the conduct of England. There is no man of reflection who is not convinced that the repoſe of the continent depends on the repreſſion of the inſolence of that turbulent government. It is further to be noticed that the influence of the Engliſh in the north is awakened. All the bills of exchange which have been preſented from England have been proteſted.

PARIS, June 25.

Chaptal, miniſter of the interior, has addreſſed a letter to the prefects, of which the following is the ſubſtance:—

In the poſition in which France is at preſent with the kind of enemies with whom we have to combat, the bravery of the French would remain fruitleſs on the ſhores of the ocean, if the means of reaching their enemy were not furniſhed them by numerous veſſels. It is to the conſtruction of veſſels, therefore, that all our efforts ought to be directed; commerce, agriculture and induſtry, will ſuffer the leſs, the more ſpeedy the execution. A flat-bottomed boat of the firſt kind will coſt 30,000 franks (1200l.) one of the ſecond from 18,000 to 20,000; and one of the third from 4000 to 6000. Two feet water are ſufficient to carry a flat-bottomed boat not armed; there are but few towns, therefore, that cannot execute an enterprize of this nature. Theſe boats will be diſtinguiſhed by the names of the towns, and the departments which have conſtructed them. The government will accept with ſatisfaction from a ſhip of the line down to the ſmalleſt tranſport. If each department and each large town, by a general and rapid movement, put veſſels on the ſtocks, the French army will ſoon go and dictate laws to the Britiſh government, and eſtabliſh the repoſe of Europe, the liberty and proſperity of commerce, on the only baſis by which their duration can be enſured.

HAGUE, June 21.

At the ſitting of the legiſlative body, this day, a meſſage was read from the government, announcing, that this republic is obliged as an ally of France, to take part in the war: that it now only remains for us to put our truſt in Divine proteſtion and the juſtice of our cauſe. It then announces that it has ſatiſfied the deſires of the firſt conſul, and placed the Batavian army under the order of the French commander.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 25.

London papers to the 13th July, incluſive, were laſt evening received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer, through the politeneſs of capt. Henderſon, of the ſhip Caledonia, from Liverpool. We acknowledge our obligations, alſo, to capt. Sterling, of the ſhip Mercury, for Rotterdam papers to the 9th July; and to the captain of the brig Sea Nymph, for Bourdeaux papers to the 6th.

Theſe papers contain very little intelligence of moment.

The expedition againſt England, it is ſaid, will conſiſt of 500,000 men, in 5 diviſions, to be commanded by Buonaparte, Moreau, and Bournonville; of which it is calculated that 200,000 will be deſtroyed in the attempt, and that the remainder will be a force ſufficient to conquer the iſland.

Robert Alliett, late aſſiſtant to the principal caſhier of the bank of England, had his trial on the 6th for embeazling property belonging to the bank to the amount of 200,000l. ſterling, and was *acquitted* without examining the witneſſes, on the ground that the exchequer bills alleged to have been ſtolen had not been formally ſigned under the authorities conſtituted in the act by which they were iſſued. He was, however, remanded to priſon for a civil debt due to the bank of upwards of 100,000l.

London, July 11.

It is not improbable that letters of marque and reprizals will, in a ſhort time, be iſſued againſt Spain. Government has we are aſſured received authentic information that the wiſhes expreſſed by the court of Madrid to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality have been completely fruſtrated by the poſitive injunctions of Buonaparte, who requires every poſſible exertion on the part of Spain to co-operate in his views againſt this country, by the aſſiſtance of her navy. In conſequence of this requiſition, officially communicated to the Spaniſh government, orders were ſent to the commandant of the marine at Cadiz, to procure ten ſail of the line with all poſſible diſpatch for ſea, and they are now actually equipping at the Iſle de Leon in the harbour. The intelligence reached government on the 23th ult. and meaſures were immediately adopted by earl St. Vincent to ſtrengthen our fleet in the Mediterranean. It was in conſequence of that determination, that the Malta and Caliopus, of 80 guns, and the Sceptre and Conqueror of 74, were diſpatched for the Straits laſt Tueſday, from the Channel fleet. They will probably put into the Tagus, or cruiſe between Liſbon and Gibraltar, until reinforced by ſome other veſſels from England. The blockade of Cadiz and Ferrol does not ſeem very diſtant. Notwithſtanding the departure of theſe four ſhips, admiral Cornwallis's force is adequate to the accompliſhment of every object we have in view, his ſquadron, which is now cruiſing in different points before Breſt, conſiſts of 16 ſail of the line, and the port of Rochefort is blocked up by three more under the command of Sir Edward Pellew.

In the event of invaſion, the king, it is ſtated, will take the field in perſon, and will be aſſiſted in the conduct of the war by a military council. His majeſty certainly will, in the courſe of the autumn, review the various camps near London.

The following intelligence has been received from Falmouth, which we communicate, on no other authority than the account itſelf affords. We can only expreſs our hope that more authentic information may ſoon enable us to confirm the truth of it:—"Tueſday laſt a pilot, belonging to Helſtone, in Cornwall, boarded a Pruſſian galliot, from Alicant, with ſalt, which veſſel had the morning before been boarded by ſome perſons belonging to a Guernſey privateer, returning from a cruiſe, which perſons ſaid, that admiral Cornwallis had taken the convoy from St. Domingo, including the men of war."

July 12.

The Bruſſels papers contain ſome important intelligence from Hanover and the Elbe. It ſeems that the French ſeem determined to croſs that river, which the Hanoverians ſeem as determined to oppoſe. The oſtenſible object for the advance of the French army acroſs the Elbe, is to diſarm the Hanoverian army, in fulfilment of the treaty of Suhlingen; but we preſume they muſt have more important objects in view, as they meditate the croſſing at three different places. The next accounts from that quarter will be intereſting.

Alexandria, in Egypt, has, for a time at leaſt, been wreſted from the Porte by a part of the garriſon, who mutined from want of pay, and after committing great exceſſes, made themſelves maſters of the place.

A letter from Amſterdam, of the 4th inſtant, ſays, "We are informed that the French government has demanded in the moſt preciſe manner, that ſimilar meaſures to thoſe adopted in France ſhould be taken in this republic to prevent every kind of communication, direct, or indirect, with England. It is expected that the exportation of every kind of proviſions will be ſeverely prohibited; orders are already given for the examination of veſſels at their ſailing, and for ſequeſtrating all thoſe whoſe papers are not conformable to regulations, &c."

Letters from Marſeilles ſtate, that a convoy has arrived in that port from America worth ſeven millions of livres.

July 13.

Some of the Paris journals, upon the authority of the German Gazettes, ſpeak of the court of Berlin being concerned in the mediation which Ruſſia had offered betwen this country and France. They add, that a plan has been actually formed by the court of Berlin, for ſettling the diſputes between England and France; of which the following are the principal articles: "That Malta ſhall be occupied by Ruſſian troops for ten years, and that they ſhall be paid by England and France jointly: That Malta ſhall be ceded to the order at the expiration of ten years, and ſhall be garriſoned by Neapolitan troops; and that the iſland of Lampedoſa ſhall be ceded to Great-Britain." We believe that ſome overture of this nature has actually been made to our government, but no one who underſtands the real ground of the war between the two countries, can believe that it would be liſtened to for a moment. It is poſſible, however, that the offer of Pruſſia may revive the negotiation for a little, which before was conſidered as at an end: but we cannot promiſe it.

A hill was laſt night brought in by the lord mayor, for raiſing an additional military force by the city.

PORTSMOUTH, July 9.

Arrived the Dart, national brig, from Martinique for Havre, taken by his majeſty's ſhip Apollo. The following were paſſengers: Mont. Ferriere, Madame Duplefis and a ſervant boy, Monſieur Piere Bouin, Mademoiſelle Taches de la Pagerie. The two latter are coulins to Madame Buonaparte. The Dart, after being captured, was engaged by three different privateers, keeping up a running fight all the time. Mr. Little was wounded ſlightly in the right hand.

The Baleau cutter, which arrived here this morning, brings intelligence of the loſs of the merchant ſhip Minerva, of 42 guns, commanded by [illegible] Britiſh. She went on ſhore, in very heavy fog, on a rock near Cleeburg, cloſe under two batteries, which, the moment the fog cleared away, began a very heavy firing. Capt. Brenton, finding reſiſtance ineffectual, was under the painful neceſſity of ſurrendering. None of the officers or men were killed or wounded. Immediately on their landing they were made priſoners, and marched into the country.

NEWBURYPORT, Auguſt 19.

WEST-INDIES.

Guadaloupe, from which we have had numerous arrivals the week paſt, remains peaceable, nor do they apprehend any danger from the Engliſh at preſent. The body of the Engliſh fleet, by the laſt accounts, were gone againſt Demerara and Surinam.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 21.

Captain Brown of the ſchooner Farmer's Delight, arrived at the Lazaretto, informs that the day before he ſailed, the mail arrived from Barbadoes, brought an account that the French fleet from St. Domingo, with general Rochambeau on board, were taken. Martinique and Guadaloupe were ſaid to be blockaded. The Engliſh made an attack on the former, but were repulſed.

August 24.

The report that general Rochambeau had arrived at the eaſtward from Cape Francois is unfounded. We have converſed with a French gentleman, paſſenger in the ſchooner Diana, captain Nicholſon, who left the Cape on 4th inſtant. He informs, that there were proviſions enough in the place to laſt eight months, and that it was the determination of general Rochambeau to hold it to the laſt extremity. No late intelligence had been received from Aux Cayes or Jacmel. It was expected the inhabitants of Port Republican would be compelled to abandon the place and retreat to the Cape, as they were from proviſions, and the Engliſh prevented all ſupplies by water, and the blacks had poſſeſſion of the whole of the interior. General Le Landes came paſſenger in the Diana, and will proceed in a few days to France. [*N. Y. Daily Adv.*]

August 26.

Yeſterday morning about four o'clock, the inhabitants of Philadelphia, were alarmed by the cry of fire. It proceeded from a building occupied by Mr. Phineas Daniel, as a lead ſhot manufactory, ſituate in Water between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. The citizens aſſembled on this occaſion, gave a ſtrong evidence of the utility and uſefulneſs of the hydrant and hoſe. For although the ſituation of the building prevented the effectual approach of many of the engines, the fire was extinguiſhed before 5 o'clock, after having only conſumed the building in which it originated, and injuring the roofs of two adjoining houſes. The wind which has blown from the northeaſt for the previous 24 hours, changed previouſly to a light air from the ſouth-weſt, and to this we may in ſome meaſure, attribute the preſervation of the adjacent property. We have not been able to obtain a ſatisfactory account of the cauſe of the fire. Whatever may be the loſs of property, it can be accounted nought when compared to the perſonal injury received on this occaſion. At the time the fire was nearly extinguiſhed, by the fall of a chimney, three perſons were ſtricken dead on the ground on which they ſtood, and ſix or ſeven ſeverely wounded. The perſons deprived of life by this dreadful cauſualty, are—

Mr. John Clarke, grocer, of this city, who has left a large family, and numerous relatives to mourn his deprivation.

Mr. John Naller, carpenter, of this city.

Thomas Riley, a young man about 20 years of age, who ſerved his time to the ſhoe-making, and was born and bred near Baltimore, but latterly employed on board a ſhallop in the river trade.

The perſons wounded, are—

A ſon of William Patton, George's-ſtreet.

Mr. Wilſon, of Mount Holly, his thigh broke, conveyed to the Pennſylvania hoſpital.

Thomas Jones, apprentice to Atkinſon Roſe, tailor in Market-ſtreet.

Iſaac Taylor, apprentice to Meeker and Baker, ſhoe-makers.

Francis ——, apprentice to Mr. —— Miltenberger, tinman, in Second-ſtreet.

—— Rice, apprentice to —— Wright, ſaddle-maker.

And one boy, apprentice to —— Davidſon, ſaddle-maker.

The names of two or three others who have been leſs injured, we have not obtained. It becomes painful to us to particulariſe misfortunes, but in this inſtance we deem it neceſſary for the information of the relatives of the parties who are diſtant.

Accounts from New-York repreſent the ſituation of that city in the moſt diſtreſſing terms. The fever is fatal in nearly all the caſes of its attack, and nothing has prevented the mortality from ſwelling to an enormous amount, but the timely and univerſal flight of the citizens. We ſincerely hope that this circumſtance, added to the preſent ſalutary rain, will ere long, ſtay the peſtilence."

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 26.

As a number of perſons, the moſt ignorant in ſociety, have the aſſurance to aſſert, in defiance of the ſtrongeſt evidence lately publiſhed by the medical faculty, that it may be neceſſary

to inform them that the penalties of that clause do not take place until the 16th day of February next, six months after the notice from the treasurer? Until that day coppers will be legal tender to consuls!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, to his friend in Boston, dated June 29th.

"Since the declaration of war we have had much trouble with American seamen; many left their vessels to enter on board French privateers. The consul was determined to prevent such conduct, and applied to the officers of government to know if it was allowed to captains of privateers to entice seamen from their respective vessels, by making them large offers.—They assured the consul that it was not allowed, and that they would lend their assistance in preventing such conduct. The constabulary of marine very readily gave aid, and not only threatened the captains with imprisonment, but stopped at the consul's request, the Blond, a French privateer (formerly the America, of Salem) for a week, until the captain had delivered to the consul sixteen American seamen he had shipped, who are now in prison and will be sent home, I believe, to take their trial, as an example.

"Fifty other American seamen, who were about entering on board corsairs, were arrested by the commissary of police by the consul's request, and, after a few days confinement were distributed on board the different American vessels, and are not allowed to come on shore. Without these severe steps not an American vessel would have had a man to go to sea with; and had the same measures been pursued here, the last war, so many of our seamen would not have fallen into the hands of the British."

The cession of West-Florida, as mentioned in letters from our minister at Paris, is, we understand, an affair of construction. Louisiana is ceded by France to the United States in the same manner as received from Spain. The ancient boundaries recognized in these transactions are found to comprise West-Florida. The latter is of course included in the present cession.

If this statement is correct, and we understand it is so considered both by Mr. Livingston and Mr. Monroe, there can be no doubt of our obtaining from Spain on easy terms the trifling residuary territory. [*N. Y. Morn. Chron.*]

August 27.

A Rutland paper of the 15th inst. says, "We are informed that in the month of July last, in Pittsford 36 persons died—in Brandon, 39—in Chittendon, 13 —in Orwell, 41—in Shoreham and other adjacent towns a similar mortality seems to have prevailed. In this village a general complaint evidences a predisposition to malignant disease, and the paucity of deaths in proportion to the prevalence of disorder, evinces here a skilful and learned practice. A malignant dysentery scourges our country, and the land seems to mourn for the dead, and in hollow murmurs, to sigh to the groans of the living."

Annapolis, September 1.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county.

ON Saturday the third day of September, a beef will be roasted at Orndurff's tavern, on the Frederick road, at which time it is expected a discussion of politics will take place by the candidates that offer to represent said county in the next general assembly.

A. VOTER.

CONVENTION

OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND.

Baltimore, June, 1803.

THE faculty at their general convention in 1802, perceiving that the intention of the institution had not been carried completely into effect, deemed it expedient to aid the imbecilities of the law by appointing *censors* for all the cities, towns, and counties of the state respectively; by this resolve it was required of the censors, that "*they should see that the medical and chirurgical law be not infringed by unlicensed practitioners; that the legal penalties be inflicted on trespassers; that they do all such acts as may be required of them by the by-laws; and that they make complete returns of all the practitioners of medicine and surgery within their respective districts, to the general faculty at the next convention.*" Notwithstanding these explicit requisitions and the perfect assurance of the faculty that many persons are now practising contrary to the letter and spirit of the law, they have seen with concern that many of the censors have made no returns to the general convention. That the censors may plead no apology for future omission, the secretary begs leave to republish their names, with a confidence (in which he flatters himself he shall not be disappointed) that they will execute with address the trust reposed in them by the

The following are the censors for the western shore, viz.

For Baltimore city, Drs. Coulter, Crawford and

For Annapolis, Drs. Shaaff and Gilmelin.

For Anne-Arundel county, Drs. Tyler and Baltzell.

For Baltimore county, Drs. Cromwell and Love.

For Harford county, Drs. Warfield, sen. and Wm. Murray.

For Harford county, Drs. Davis and John Archer, jun.

For Frederick county, Drs. Smith and Hellary.

For Washington county, Drs. Young and Jacques.

For Allegany county, Drs. Linn and Murrow.

For Montgomery county, Drs. Anderson and Magruder.

For Prince-George's county, Drs. Bean and Marshall.

For Calvert county, Drs. Parran and Bourne.

For Charles county, Drs. Wood and Jameson.

For St. Mary's county, Drs. Jacobson and Roache.

For the eastern shore.

For Cecil county, Drs. King and Miller.

For Kent county, Drs. Worrell and Scott.

For Queen-Anne's county, Drs. Noel and Thomas.

For Talbot county, Drs. Martin and Johnson.

For Caroline county, Drs. Keene and Macey.

For Dorchester county, Drs. White and Wyerville.

For Somerset county, Drs. King and Jones.

For Worcester county, Dr. Fossett.

The following resolve of the faculty, passed at the convention of 1802, was not published as required of the secretary, he having been deprived of the records of the faculty until after the limitted time of publication:

"Resolved, That the following be a by-law of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, viz. *That all applicants for licences, to practice medicine and surgery in this state, shall make known their intention at least three weeks before the annual meeting, to two of the examiners of each shore respectively, and that it shall be the duty of the secretary to publish this resolve for two months, twice a week at least, in two of the newspapers on the Western, and one of the papers on the eastern shore, for two months previous to the three weeks before the annual meetings of the examiners for each shore, respectively.*"

In as much as the faculty conceived it would conduce to the interests of the institution to elect a quorum of examiners residing in the city of Baltimore, they moreover agreed that the candidates for examination shall be at liberty to call upon the examiners for examination at any time during the intervals of the stated meetings, although the certificates can only be obtained at the constitutional meetings of the faculty.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the faculty for the next two years.

Board of Examiners for the Western Shore:

Doctors J. ARCHER, senior,
GEORGE BROWN,
CH. A. WARFIELD,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JAMES STEUART,
A. ALEXANDER,
NATHL. POTTER.

For the Eastern Shore.

Doctors ENNALLS MARTIN,
S. T. JOHNSON,
P. E. NOEL,
T. THOMAS,
J. M. ANDERSON, jun.

Dr. Shaaff having declined a re-election, Dr. H. Wilkins was elected treasurer of the faculty.

Those gentlemen who have received diplomas from medical schools will please to bear in mind, that they are nevertheless to receive certificates from the faculty of the state.

The faculty adjourned to meet on the first Monday in June, 1805.

NATHL. POTTER, secretary
M. and Ch. F. Maryland.

The faculty knowing of no other physician in Worcester, could only appoint Dr. Fossett.

RIVER MONOCACY.

Mr. Leonard Harbaugh has engaged to remove all impediment from the Monocacy, so as to render it navigable for boats of 100 barrels burthen, to a considerable distance above Frederick-town. It is said that the work will be nearly completed by October or November. [*Wash. pap.*]

We are authorised to state that Dr. Archibald Dorsey will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly, if elected.

WE are authorised to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for, at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each.

FOR SALE, OR RENT,

THAT valuable farm lying in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river, about five miles from this city; this farm contains upwards of 600 acres of rich, level, and fertile land, and is as productive perhaps as any farm in Maryland of its size. If sold a credit will be given for two thirds of the purchase money, and if rented, the person renting may have negroes, stock of all kinds, and plantation utensils, with the farm. One hundred and twenty bushels of wheat may be sown this fall on the corn ground now in cultivation. J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, August 22, 1803.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at twelve o'clock, on Monday the nineteenth day of September next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

PART of lot No. 11, in the town of Bladensburg, containing about half an acre, with the buildings and improvements thereon, for the payment of the debts of William J. Jackson; the purchaser to give bond, with security approved of by the trustee, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER, Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of William John Jackson, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within four months from the day of sale.

N. BREWER.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point, on Saturday the 15 day of October next, on a long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of which due notice will be given,

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of a tract called WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-Point, where it commonly inspected from 500 to 1000 hhds of tobacco annually, a warehouse among the first in reputation on the river; there are on this tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To accommodate purchasers the above land if necessary will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry,

WILLIAM H. HALL, Register.

Herring Creek, August 9, 1803.

Will be SOLD, on the first Tuesday of October, at the dwelling-house of JOSEPH M'CUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

A VARIETY of articles too tedious particularly to enumerate, consisting of plantation utensils and stock, household furniture, negroes, &c. &c. A credit of six months allowed upon notes being given by each purchaser, the amount of whose bill of sale exceeds five pounds.

DORCAS M'CUBBIN, Administratrix.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, living near the Bodkin, on the 24th of May, between the Bodkin point and Rock point, adrift, a WHALE BOAT, about eleven feet ten inches keel, painted on the outside yellow, black bends, painted on the inside with different colours; said boat built principally with trunnels, a plate of iron on her stern, and has eight tow locks.

FRANCIS ATKINSON.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who says he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin; his cloathing a white flannel short coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fustian pantaloons, an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trowlers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is said to relart a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1803. C. MILLS.

JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER,

ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent ſoal and upper leather, which he will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Baltimore. He will give caſh, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above buſineſſes. 2

THIS is to give notice, that all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB GREEN, deceaſed, of Prince-George's county, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment, on or before the 10th day of September next, as no farther indulgence can poſſibly be given, likewiſe all thoſe that are indebted for purchaſes made at the different ſales of Jacob Green's property are alſo requeſted to make payment as above; ſuits will be commenced againſt all thoſe that neglect this notice.

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.

Auguſt 22, 1803. 2

ELOPED from the ſubſcriber this morning, a negro woman named SALL, who I have lately got home, and abſconded under a pretence of freedom, being one of thoſe that called themſelves JOICE; ſhe is a black, tall, ſlender woman, about twenty-ſeven years of age, ſhe is ſo well known, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. I will pay any perſon FIFTEEN DOLLARS that will deliver her, or commit her to priſon in Annapolis.

RICHARD DARNALL.

Auguſt 19, 1803. 2

TAKEN up adrift, upſet, off Herring Bay, a ſmall SCHOONER BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with an anchor and cable, and all her ſails ſtanding. She had on board a cheſt and two trunks, and a ſmall barrel, three jugs and a caſe, with rum in each, and a handkerchief of cloaths. Marked on her ſtern "The Polly of Vienna." She had no papers or money on board. The owner may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Herring Bay, and paying all charges.

JOHN W. NORMAN. 2

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inqueſt taken in Kent county, before JOSEPH HYNSON, Eſquire, one of the coroners of the ſaid county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the perſon of ROBERT ASHLEY, late of Kent county, by a certain EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG, alſo of ſaid county, who hath ſince abſconded and fled from juſtice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be againſt the commiſſion of ſuch enormities, and to bring ſuch offenders againſt the laws and peace of ſociety to juſtice—I have therefore thought proper to iſſue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and conſent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Ephraim Armſtrong in any gaol in the United States, ſo that he be brought to juſtice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the State of Maryland, this fifth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk

of the governor and council.

Deſcription of the perſon of Ephraim Armſtrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muſcular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is ſhort, black, and curls very much; his eyes are ſmall, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he ſpeaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis ſaid he has a brother ſome where in the weſtern country, if ſo, it is probable he has gone to him.—He uſually rode a grey mare, which it is ſuppoſed he rode away, as ſhe is miſſing from his farm.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 5, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation and deſcription be publiſhed four times in each week, for the ſpace of four weeks, in the American, Telegraphe, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, at Waſhington; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton. 3

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

PROFILE LIKENESSES,

Will be taken a week or two with the

Patent Phyſiognotrace,

At the houſe of Lloyd M. Lowe,

Corn-Hill-ſtreet. 3X

☞ Four for a quarter of a dollar.

Annapolis, Auguſt 19, 1803.

NOTICE,

That on the firſt day of September, will be SOLD, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter,

PART of the property of JOHN TUCKER, deceaſed, viz. Some houſehold furniture, carpenter's tools, and likewiſe a ſloop and ſcow, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. W. Tucker, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of ſale will be known on the day appointed.

SARAH TUCKER, Adminiſtratrix.

Annapolis, Auguſt 15, 1803. 3X

THE ſubſcribers to the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB are requeſted to meet at William Caton's tavern, on Friday the 26th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for the races.

Annapolis, Auguſt 11, 1803. X

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 15, 1803.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by THOMAS ROGERS of the real eſtate of Gilbert Hamilton Smith and Thomas Dobbin, of three hundred and twenty-one and an half acres of land, at three pounds ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence per acre, ſhall be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the firſt day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of September next.

True copy.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

3X Reg. Cur. Can.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE copartnerſhip heretofore exiſting between the ſubſcribers, under the firm of ROWLES and MACKUBIN, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. Thoſe perſons having claims againſt ſaid concern will preſent them for payment, and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment to Rezin Rowles, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of ſaid concern.

REZIN ROWLES,

3X WM. H. MACKUBIN.

N. B. Rezin Rowles means to continue at No. 56, Cumberland Row, in the grocery and commiſſion buſineſs—All thoſe who have and will favour him with their cuſtom, may reſt aſſured of punctuality and diſpatch.

Baltimore, Auguſt 9, 1803.

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwiſe, I am under the diſagreeable neceſſity of petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

Auguſt 13, 1803. 3

WHEREAS Henry Howard, the ſheriff, has thought proper to publiſh my perſonal property in the Maryland Gazette for ſale by him as ſheriff, to wit: An undefined number of negroes, horſes, and crop, to ſatisfy a debt due William Taylor. I ſhould not have noticed ſaid publication, but as an impreſſion unfavourable to my credit might otherwiſe go abroad, I conceive it requiſite to refute an aſperſion ſo iniquitous; and as facts are ſuch ſtubborn things, that no ingenious reaſoning can overſet or even gainſay, I ſtate the facts, and leave my friends and the public to judge with what propriety the ſheriff has advertiſed my property. In June, 1799, I gave my bond to William Taylor for 771 dollars, in a few days after ſaid Taylor had obtained my bond, contrary to his promiſe to me, he inſtituted ſuit upon it, and aſſigned it away, and having reaſons to be diſpleaſed with the above conduct of ſaid Taylor, I ſuffered the bond to run to judgment, which was in May term, 1802, and as the ſheriff became amerſed for the debt by the precipitate and unwarranted conduct of the lawyer who brought the ſuit. I have ſince paid the ſheriff, as the receipts can teſtify—in September laſt 400 dollars, in October 195, in November 300, and in the firſt week of of the preſent month 70, in all 965 dollars, which covers the principal and intereſt of the debt, and ſundry pounds over. I will now leave it to the public to judge with what motives ſo large a portion of my property ſhould be advertiſed at the very time the whole debt had been ſatisfied and overpaid. Therefore my friends in particular, and the public in general, may reſt aſſured that the above ſtatement is correct, and that my property ſtill ſtands upon a ſure and ſolid foundation.

RICHARD HOPKINS, (Phyſician).

Patapſco, July 29. 3X

Diſſolved Partnerſhip.

THE public are reſpectfully informed, that the partnerſhip of WHEELER and SCOTT is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, and the ſubſcriber is authoriſed to receive payment of all debts due the ſaid firm. He takes this opportunity to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for paſt favours, and informs them that he has removed to the ſmall blue ſtore, nearly oppoſite Mr. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a conſtant ſupply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, beſt James river tobacco and Spaniſh ſegars.

LEONARD SCOTT.

4 Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitſuntide laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnaburgs ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 4t

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BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

DENON'S Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the campaigns of Gen. Buonaparte in that country, and published under his immediate patronage; tranſlated from the French; 2 vols. with plates.

Public Characters, foreign and American,

The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.

Lottery of Life, 3 do.

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Annapolis, Auguſt 10, 1803.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the ſolicitation of a number of my friends, I reſpectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myſelf as a candidate for your ſuffrages at the enſuing election of a ſheriff of this county, and to aſſure you, ſhould I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion ſhall be made to give general ſatisfaction, and to prove myſelf worthy of your confidence and ſupport.

As it is my wiſh to avoid egotiſm, and as few taſks can be impoſed on a man more diſagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiaſt, I ſhall therefore forbear making any farther profeſſions on the ſcore of abilities, than to obſerve, that I have acted for ſometime paſt as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Eſquire, the preſent ſheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myſelf, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

12 ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

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Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his ſtay (which will be until the cloſe of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all deſcriptions that may ſtand in need of repainting, and that in the beſt manner, with arms, creſt, cyphers, &c. he pledges himſelf to execute the ſame in the beſt manner from the common mode of varniſh to the durable polith.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned and repaired.

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Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 3

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SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 3y

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